# THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

## FURTHER EVIDENCE OF CORRUPTION.

imony of Homer Ramsdell, Henry Thompson, General Diven and Others Peculiar "Legal Services."

The Eric investigation was resumed yesterday morning at the Pitth Avenue Hotel, all the members of the Assembly committee being present. The evidence adduced during the morning session names of the Senators who were bribed in Albany during the early part of last year cannot be ch longer withheld. The evidence of General iven unmistakably points to the fact that there has been a scheme concocted between the New York Central and the Eric Railroads to influence slation at the State capital.

THE EVIDENCE. John Taylor Johnstone was the first witness swern—I was a director of the Erie road when the last dividend on common stock was declared; I was opposed to the declaration of the dividend, because I did not think the earnings justified it, and also because the company at the time was under the necessity of raising a great deal of meney; I did not think there had been allowance igh made for depreciation; the repairs and truction accounts, when properly settled, would have left a very small sum for a dividend; it was the absence of the statement of this account that made me vote as I did; I had periect confidence in Mr. Watson as a thoroughly honest man, but, in the absence of evidence, I did not see my way clear to a vote; I knew that the company reared to raise money to pay debts in London; the issue of the convertible bonds was intended to reduce the indebtedness of the company; these were the only points which made me oppose the declaration of the dividend.

To Mr. Lincoln-I have been a director of the Brie Railway since last July; I do not know what the amount of surplus earnings was at the time I was elected director; I do not think that the earnings would have justified the declaration of a dividend if the company had not too much money; I think they would not have been able to pay it; if she equipment had been credited with the proper amount it would have lessened the surplus earnings; I think in making up the equipment account the expenses were not accurately stated; the condition of the road has been greatly improved within the past year; the reason given for the declaration of the dividends was stated to be the fact that a large majority of stockholders desired it: as a great portion of the stock was held by stockholders in England and as they were known to want a dividend it was thought that in deference to them one hould be declared; it was not stated that the divi dend was declared to keep up the price of stock and the credit of the company; I supposed Mr. Barlow represented the interests of the English To Mr. Barlow—I examined the statements made

by Mr. Watson, but not the accounts, and I don't know from personal knowledge whether the earn-ings were sufficient to justify the declaration of the dividend.

HOMER RAMSDELL'S STORY. Momer Ramsdell, sworn-I was one of the old tor; before the 11th of March, 1872, I received some intimation that a change was about to be effected. I got the information from General Sickles; on the 1st of March George Crouch came to see me on important business. General Sickles said would give absolution and indemnity to all the directors; I said for myself I wanted neither; he said a new element was necessary to establish confidence; I acquiesced in the observation, and we proceeded to bring about the change; the great difficulty was to have a meeting of the Board; this meeting could not be convened without the sanction of Mr. Gould; Mr. Gould was, no doubt, aware what was about to happen, and he kept off the danger as long as he could; a meeting was finally procured in the manner which has been already stated; I had no knowledge of or participation in the manner or way in which the directors were brought to resign; the reason that General Sickies promised indemnity to the directors was that there was a possibility of vexatious lawsuits being brought against them for their acts in office; it was necessary that a change should be made so that the stockholders could be represented; in the early part of last year Mr. Vanderbilt presented an account for \$30,000 in connection with legislation and the Pro Rata Freight bill; I don't know how the money was expended or who paid it; I was present at the meeting of the old Board when Mr. Archer was directed to go to Albany and look after the interests of the road; I never heard the report that six Senators had been paid \$5,000 cach; it was considered very desirable that the Pro Rata bill should be defeated; Mr. Archer was not directed as to the methods to be used to defeat it; I had no idea that any money should be used.

To Mr. Lincoln—I can't tell what means were establish confidence; I acquiesced in the observa

that six Senators had been paid \$5,000 each; it was considered very desirable that the Pro Rata bill should be defeated; Mr. Archer was not directed as to the methods to be used to deteat it; I had no idea that any money should be used.

To Mr. Lincoln—I can't tell what means were used to defeat the bill; there were no instructions given as to the use of money; when the Central Railroad presented their bill my impression was that they were earlier in the field, and, inasmuch as they made common cause with us, the money had been properly expended; by implication the passage of the resolution directing the Central Railroad to be paid might have some connection with the visit of Mr. Archer to Albany; I think the expenses incurred were legitimate expenses; I don't know in what manner the money was spent by the Central; I have no particular idea about the \$30,000; gentlemen going to Albany to represent large corporations generally spens more than they would as private persons; I think if I were necessary to go to Albany to defeat an unwise measure I would go, even though it is considered disreputable to do so; I know something about the Archer contract and its terms, and I think it is a profitable one; it might not have been as profitable in the hands of another person; there are items in the ousiness which there is a loss upon, others that he makes a large profit upon; I know that it is, upon the whole, a profitable centract, as Mr. Archer was apoor man when the contract with express companies and sleeping car companies; Pullman holds the contract for him; the option still rests with the Eric Railway to become a stockholder with Pullman; the Eric Company is fare; the sleeping cars are mainly run as an accommodation for those people who wish to ride comfortably; the contract for sieeping cars; it has been a very profitable contract for him; the option still rests with the Eric Railway to become a stockholder with the Eric Railway to become a stockholder with the Eastern Division and its delivery in New York; all adm

ment of the auditor was that a larger amount had been charged to transportation and expenses than was really justified.

Henry Thompson sworn—I was one of the directors of the Eric Railway before March 11; I resigned on that day; I was requested by General Sickles to resign on that day and assist in the reorganization of the road; for the purpose of effecting the change General Sickles placed \$300,000 in the hands of Mr. Barlow, which was disbursed by my direction; we expected to gain profits by the change in the matter of raising stock; I know of no money having been expended in Albany for legislative purposes; the Gould direction wanted to defeat the Pro Rata Freight bill; I know that money was paid to Mr. A. D. Barler; I don't know what it was for; it was an arrangement between Barber and Mr. Gould; I made out the voucher at the request of Mr. Gould; this was in February last; Mr. Gould was busy at the time, and he requested me to make out the voucher; I approved the voucher at the request of the President; my signature was merely a matter of form in this instance; most of the bills are approved by the Auditing Committee; I approved it without knowing what the services were for; I did not knew anything about the money was for jebbying services; I understood that Mr. Barber was a lobbyist by profession; I

don't know of any other sum being paid; I don't know anything of the payment of \$131,000 to Mr. Tweed; I don't know what services were per-formed by him: I never knew Mr. Tweed to urge any action opposed to the interests of the Eric

Bischoffsheim & Co. brought about the change was that they were largely interested in the road; I suppose they were actuated by purely speculative purposes; Mr. Ramssell told me that large commis-

Bischofsheim & Co. brought about the change was that they were largely interested in the road; I suppose they were actuated by purely specialative purposes; Mr. Ramsdell told me that large commissions were paid to Bischofsheim & Co. in consideration of the services they performed; I have no knowledge myself why the large commissions were allowed; I considered to a very extraordinary thing to reimburse Mr. Bischoffsheim out of the treasury of the Eric Ramway; I don't know what sum General Stekles received for his services; I think the system of declaring the last-dividend would be runous to the company if persisted in.

To Mr. Barlow—The payment of the money to Mr. Barber was made under the old Board; I can't remember who told me that the money had been twice repaid to Mr. Bischoffsheim; I have some knewledge on the subject; I know nothing of the repayment of Mr. Mchierry; I have no knowledge of the earnings of the road since I ceased to be a director; it would be possible for the dividend to have been earned within the past twelve months without my knowledge.

To Mr. Crary—I received \$57,506 for tendering my resignation from Mr. Barlow; General Sickles placed the mency in Mr. Barlow; General Sickles placed the mency in Mr. Barlow; and so of disbursement; Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould had been trying to effect a change before; the character of Mr. Sickles among business men—I know nothing about it; he has a good many friends in the cut; the payment of the \$57,500 was in advance of the profits which it was informed at the time that Mr. Gould was opposed to the revolution; he did not wish to have the beard, leaving my name out; I heard this brom various sources; that had a controlling influence in the matter; I always supposed the contract was made with Bischofsheim to reimbursed him for expenses; I think the cold was opposed to the revolution; he did not wish to have the change made in that way; I don't know anything of money being used for legislation in Albany; liniered that Mr. Barber was been the second to the compa

dects great credit upon them and the financial agents abroad.

General A. S. Diven sworn.—I have been for some time a director of the Eric Railway; I have been a director since March, 1872; I had no connection with the company in January and February, 1872; I was present at the meeting when the dividend was acclared; I was for the dividend; I voted for it on the representation of President Watson that the earnings would justify it; I had some doubts in my mind about the construction account; the construction account is a fexible account; I voted for was declared; I was lor the dividend; I voted to to the representation of President Watson that the earnings would justify it; I had some doubts in my mind about the construction account; I voted for the dividend because it was stated that there had been earned over the necessary expenses a sufficient sum to pay it; in making the account I would make a depreciation account and a construction account; I den't know what the dividend had been declared out of; the money expended upon permanent improvements out of the earnings is generally divided; I don't know what the permanent improvements of the road were, further than what I have heard; I do not know how much was placed to the construction account at the time this dividend was declared; I don't know that there was money enough in the treasury to pay the dividend; I don't remember of any other dividend being declared by the Erie Railway upon the same principle; the written statement made by the Auditor did not differ from that given by the President; it was said we had earned the money and it was proper and right that the dividend should be made; it was also said that the declaration would increase the credit of the road; the policy was adopted from year to year it might not be beneficial; the state of the Company; if the policy was adopted from year to year it might not be beneficial; the state of the Erie Railway is not much different from what it was a year ago; the company has suffered greatly from the severe Winter and broken rails and accidents; the earnings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern have been very large, and their capital has been increased about \$8,000,000 by the adoption of the same policy with regard to dividends that has been increased about \$8,000,000 by the adoption of the same policy with regard to dividends that has been increased about \$8,000,000 by the adoption of the same policy with regard to dividends that has been increased about \$8,000,000 by the adoption of the same policy with regard to dividends that has been increased abou followed by the Eric in this last instance; I know the terms of contract with Bischoßheim & Co., and the loan I am acquainted with, but I have very little experience in these matters; I do not know of any effort being made to have the loan negotiated through any other house; the terms of the contract were arranged in London and ratified here; there were some changes made in the terms when it came here; I understood that the gentlemen who made the arrangement in London were large holders of stock; I have not a very clear opinion of the propriety of paying the expenses of Bischoßheim for affecting the change; I know of no money being paid to influence legislation except a general statement; I derived my information from newspapers and persons; in 1872, while there was an effort to repeat the Classification act, it was understood that money was being largely used to prevent the repeal by Mr. Gould and his friends; I did not know of the specific manner in which the money had been used; I cannot think of any specific changes that I remember; I think the matter was cemmon talk at the time; I heard that octain individuals had been paid sums of money on the first day of my coming to New York; I heard from Mr. Vanderbit that in order to defeat the repeal of the Classification act Mr. Gould had endeavored to defeat the Pro Rata bill; he said it would be well if I or some one else would go to Albany, as the Pro Rata bill was likely to pass; I said it would be better for him to continue his spoosition to it himself, and let the other roads interested pay their share of the expenses; after the adjournment of the Legislature I brought the matter before the probability as likely to pass; I said it would be better for him to continue his spoosition to it himself, and let the other roads interested pay their share of the expenses; king called upon me and made a statement, but I would not like, except upon compulsion, to state what the items were; my conversation was mainly with Mr. Dutcher; he told me that money had been paid t

President was examined, and a recess taken until four o'clock.

After Recess.

John Parks was the first witness called. He testified that he was present at the meeting of the Erie Directory in March, at the request of Mr. O. H. P. Archer; he was in his employ; did nothing particular, he said, but remained during the night; Mr. Archer, continued tale witness, expected a raid would be made on the treasury, and asked me to go to Jersey City and bring over twenty-five men; I did so, and remained until five o'clock next evening; Knew nothing of any consideration having been given to induce the directors to resign; Mr. Archer has a contract; the prices I believe are the same now as they were at that time; some parts of the contract are profitable and some are not; we have not made any profit in grain during the past five months; Mr. Archer went up to Albany; I was to go up next day; I found Mr. Archer at Albany, and as he was not acquainted in Albany he asked me to stay there; I went to see Senators Bowen and McGowan in relation to the Pro Rata bill; their views were the same as mine on the question. Here Mr. Parks got into a disquisition on the freight trade in general, but without bearing in any way on the question before the committee. He did not know of a dollar being used at Albany, he informed the committee that "there is a great deal of irresponsible legislation, you know, done in the third house, the looby. I guess you gentleman know how that is yourselves!" Mr. Archer went up to meet Mr. Kucker and have him go before the Senate Railroad Committee.

Mr. Justin D. White was the next witness. He testified that the vouchers produced by him and exhibited the other day, showing the amounts paid to Barlew, Tweed and Van Vechten, although paid March 24, 1871, were not marked paid till March 11, 1972; that those vouchers were, by direction, kept

in the drawer during the year; he frequently asked to be allowed to take them out and charge them up, but Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould directed him to keep them; when the change took place they were taken out; they were charged from day to day as cash in the drawer; he did not know for what services those sums were paid.

Mr. J. Rubino was the next witness called. He said he was a member of the firm of E. W. Biedermann & Co., agents in this city for Bischoffsheim; his testimony was of no material importance save as a puff for his firm and their correspondents and as containing the statement that Bischoffsheim & Co. were the largest holders of frie stock at present; he did not know how much they held at the time of the change in the Erie directors.

The statement of this witness was regarded as rather peculiar, owing to the lact that it had previously appeared that Bischoffsheim's firm held comparatively very little Erie stock.

CURIOUS ITEMS.

Among the Youchers preduced by Mr. J. D. White.

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Among the vouchers produced by Mr. J. D. White was one signed by Henry Sherwood. This Mr. Sherwood, it may be remembered, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Eric Directory occasioned by the resignation of "Boss" Tweed. His "legal services" at Albany last year were very peculiar, as may be surmised from the following items:—

# There being no other witnesses present the committee adjourned until en o'clock this morning. THE WASHINGTON TRAGEDY.

Arrest of the Alleged Murderer of th Untertunate Drover Hahn-Strong Evidence of Guilt.

A young colored man named Harry Young, alias Charles Williams, was arrested early this morning in Alexandria, Va., charged with the murder of Frank Hahn, the Virginia drover, on last Friday night. He was brought to Washington and imprisoned at Police Headquarters. The proof against him is considered conclusive, a witness

prisoned at Police "Headquarters. The proof against him is considered conclusive, a witness before the Coroner's jury this morning swearing to his identity and as to having seen him a short time previous to the murder talking to the deceased and informing him that the nearest way to the Alexandria depot was through the Army square, where the dead body of the deceased was subsequently jound, with the head shockingly mangled.

On an inspection of the prisoner's boot it was found that the strips of lining which had been cut off corresponded with the leather used in the preparation of the slungshot with which Hahn was beaten to death.

The prisoner about half-past twelve P. M. on Saturday called at a tavern on the Virginia side of the Long Bridge and asked for whiskey. He showed to the proprietor of the tavern a draft on a Baltitimore bank for \$520 12, asking the proprietor whether the banks in Alexandria would pay the money for it and at what time the banks were open. On his questions being answered he called for more whiskey and then took the road to Alexandria, five miles distant. This fact was communicated to Detective Clarvoe, by the tavern keeper, on Saturday, and Detective McDevitt went to Baltimore and ascertained that Hahn had deposited exactly that amount in the Baltimore Bank on Friday, and had received from the bank a check.

The detectives worked all day Saturday and Sunday without intermission, being determined to accomplish their object, and last night arrested the prisoner at his house in Alexandria. It appears the negro knew of Hahn's business and suspected he had on his person a large sum of money, and that Hahn was intoxicated on the night of the nurder. The negro is of medium size, twenty-five years old, and exhibits considerable fear of the consequences of the crime. The officers have refrained irom removing him from his cell for the purpose of having his picture taken because of the intense excitement which prevails and the threats of summary veugeance on the prisoner.

### CITY CHURCH EXTENSION SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting-Reports-Addresses of Bishops Simpson and Foster-Election

The seventh anniversary of the City Church Extension and Missionary Society was held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal church, Fourth avenue, last evening. Rev. Bishop Janes presided. The minutes of the last annual meeting were read by the Secretary, Mr. J. H. Pelton, and the annua report by Mr. Bowles Colgate, an abstract of which sets forth that the Society has now four mission besides eight churches, in whole or in part selfsupporting. The city is divided into districts, in
charge of four ministers appointed by the two
Conierences, and three assistants. Two female missionaries have also been employed to
labor in the vicinity of Forsyth street Methodist
Episcopal church during the year. There have been
received into the churches during the year:—Probationers, 302; to full membership, 138; by letter,
117; there were dismissed by letter, 56; died, 36;
present number of full members, 1,019; present
number of probationers, 296; conversions during
the year, 340; Sunday schools—number of officers
and teachers, 310; number of scholars 3,062.

During the year the society has received from
subscriptions and donations, \$33,246; charch collections, \$6,343; conference appropriations, \$4,000;
rents, \$2,222; leans, \$10,898; total, \$56,711. The disbursements have been as follows:—Salaries of twenty-two pastors and missionaries, \$23,087; rent of besides eight churches, in whole or in part self

subscriptions and donations, \$33,246; charch collections, \$6,343; conference appropriations, \$4,000; rents, \$2,23; isans, \$10,895; total, \$56,711. The disbursements have been as follows:—Salaries of twenty-two pastors and missionaries, \$23,087; rent of missions, \$6,921; on account of land, buildings and furniture, \$21,970; insurance, interest and incidental expenses, \$4,888; making a total of \$55,807.

BISHOF SHIPSON'S REMARKS.

After singfing by the congregation Bishop Simpson delivered an eloquent address, designed to show why there should be united effort among the churches in this missionary movement in cities. There is in large clices something that gives the idea of unity. Formerly cities were built for delence, he said, but in modern days this has not been the motive. Since the angels sang the glad tidings good will to men and glory to God in the highest, the walls of the great cities have been crumbling to dust. The cities now are centres of commerce, of manufactures and of wealth, and they are growing with unprecedented rapidity. The increase of population in the older States is confined almost wholy to the cities, and the tendency is to aggregate men in communities more and more. The Bishop gave some reasons for this, as the facilities of travel, intelligence, dc. He gave some statistics, also, to show that the rural population had a larger number of ministers and churches, in proportion to their population, than the cities. And also that the larger the city population the greater is this discrepancy. As, for instance, in California there is one Methodist minister to every fifty church members; in New Hampshire and Vermont, with an aggregate population about two hundred thousand less than this city contains, there are two annual conferences and 200 ministers, while here there are only sixty ministers to a population of 1,000,000. In the city of Philadelphia, where he resides, they have one Methodist episcopal minister to 300 church members, and he did not know what the relative proportion is in this c

At about six o'clock yesterday morning a pas-At about six o'clock yesterday morning a passenger train on the New Haven Raiiroad was thrown from the track at Williamsbridge, owing to a misplaced switch. The locomotive, after leaving the rails, proceeded for some distance, ploughing its way into the yielding earth, and ultimately careened on striking a bank. The baggage car and first passenger car also left the track, but, fortunately, did not turn over. That not a soul was injured is almost miraculous, as there were about two hundred persons on board the train. The question of culpability for what might have proved an appalling accident is one involving the veracity of two of the Harlem Railroad Company's employes.

# BEOOKLYN BURGLARIES.

The tailor store of James Porter, No. 204 Montague street, was entered by forcing a side door in the hallway, on Sunday night. The burgiars carried off \$300 worth of fine cloth goods. St. Paul's Episcopal church, corner of Marcy ave-nue and Penn street, was visited by a burgiar on Sunday evening, and a violin and silver cup and plate belonging to the communion service were stolen.

## ART MATTERS.

Mr. Durr's Gallery.

stituting the Durr Gallery, at the new German Savings Bank, at the intersection of Fourteenth street and Fourth avenue, are the following:-"The Emperor Frederick the First at Barbarossa," by Lucas Kranach, a German painter, born at Kranach in 1472; "Virgin and Child," probably by John Van Byck, or, at any rate, belonging to the school he originated; "Ecce Homo," by Jean de Mabuse, painted in the early part of the sixteenth century and brought to this country by Thomas Jefferson; "Christ Sinking Under the Cross," by Albert Dürer, painted in 1512, and forming one of the most admired plates of the Passion, engraved on wood by this master, and said to have served as the medel of Raphael's well-known "Spasimo di Sicilia;" "Christ With the Tribute Money," painted by the same lands and his improvement in coloring; "The Last Judgment," by Von Leyden; "Passage of the Antwerp in 1546; "The Crucifixion," by the same master; "Hero and Leander," by Van Balen (the landscape by Jan Breughel); "Belshazzar's Feast," by Sebastian Franck : "Market Scene." by Jan Breughel; "Martyrdom of St. Sebastian," Tintoretto; intended, probably, as a sketch for a large painting; "Landscape with a Windmill," by J. Van der Meer, the younger; "Christ Before Calaphas," by Gerard Van Herp, a disciple of Rubens; "A Scene of Merrymaking," by Dusart; "Interior of a Dutch Tavern," by E. Hernskerk, the elder; "Still Life—Fruit and Butterfies," a wonderful specimen, by Albert Cuyp; "A "Rural Scene," by G. Morland; "Portrait of Lucretia Van der Meul," by J. Van Ravesteyn; "Ruins of An Antique Temple," by Bartholomew Breemberg; "Conversion of St. Paul," by Patel; "St. Philip Baptizing the Ethiopean," by the same; "Still Life," by David Rychaert; "An Interior, with Effect of Sinnlight," by P. de Hooghe: "Landscape," by D. Hagelstein (pupil of A. Elzheimer), figures by C. Poelemburg; "Guard Room," by G. Schalken; "Cattle Piece," by P. Molyn, the younger, called "Tempesta;" "Bacclus and His Companions," by Francisco Albano; "A Sea Figut," by John Singelbach; a "Cattle Piece," by J. H. Roos; "Landscape," by John Singelbach; a "Cattle Piece," by J. Yan der Welde, the younger; a particularly fine "View of a Castle and Park," by J. Van der Heyden; "Landscape," by Ad-Pynacker; "Landscape, with Cattle," by Cuyp; "Evening," by M. Hobbema, an eminent Dutch painter, born in 1611, whose history is little known, but whose works are highly valued en account of their beauty and scarcity; and "Combat of Cavairy," by Paul Rembrandt van Rhyn. The effect in this last-mentioned picture, of the afternoon sun shining through the smoke of battle, is wonderfully powerful. Rubens; "A Scene of Merrymaking," by Dusart;

through the smoke of battle, is wonderfully powerful.

Besides these we ought more especially to particularize "The Martyrdom of St. Lawrence," by Titian, a work which, iound in any foreign gallery, would be deemed priceless. This is the original of three pictures painted by Titian, the other two being copies, with various alterations. One of them now adorns the Escurial, the other is in a Venetian convent. In the Escurial copy the background is filled with smoke, and the architecture, which forms one of the accessories in the original, is not visible. In the Venetian copy one of the steeds at the right hand side of the picture is omitted and the left hand side is also curtailed. But the most characteristic difference between the original and the two copies, and one which proves that the painting in Mr. Durr's possession has the authenticity claimed for it, is to be detected in the varying treatment given to the right arm and wrist of the kneeling figure in the foreground. As for the subject of this celebrated chef dicurrent will be remembered that St. Lawrence, who was one of the seven deacons of the Church of Rome, suffered martyrdom under Valerian in the year 258. The picture was painted by order of Philip the Second of Spain. It is extremely vigorous, and the horror with which it would be natural to contemplate so agonizing a scene is softened by the fact that the painter has not forgotten that the martyr was exaited above the reach of suffering, and given amid the fames a foretaste of heaven.

foretaste of heaven.

The hanging of the pictures will probably be completed this week and the gallery opened to the public next Monday.

## The Gutlerrez Gallery.

There is a great deal more good work in art executed in this city than the general public suspects or would credit. The season has been an unsually busy one, and, between auction sales and the reguin art have been kept continually on the go. But for the exceptional business of the season direct reference would have been sooner due to the interesting little gallery and equally interesting little studio of Senor Gutlerrez on Union square, west side, above Fifteenth street. The artist has been but a few months in this city, but has painted with remarkable industry and an unusual degree of force. With the exception of a little gem by Cara-vaggio, entitled "The Three Graces," and another one by Murillo, all of the one or two hundred pictures, studies and sketches in Mr. Gutierrez's gallery are from his own brush. A few of these were exhibited in the recent exhibition at the Soi ville Art Gallery by the Palette Club; but they not belong among his fairly representative efforts.

A much better idea of what he has done and is capable of doing may be obtained by visiting the gallery, which is free to all. Without giving a by any means complete list of the pictures to be found there, it may be mentioned that there is a large proportion of portraits and that Mr. Gutierrez has a strong affection for the nude—a branch of art, unfortunately, not as much cultivated in this city as it ought to be. On this account it is pleasant to see a new comer devoting a good deal of attention to it, and with singular success. Mr. Gutierrez's flesh tints serve to put the bodies of men and women before us with all the warmith and glow of life. We only wish that he had inserted a little more soul into the faces of some of his models and could be persuaded to spiritualize and idealize to some extent instead of induging in literal renderings. But, perhaps, the fault of nearly every native artist who has tried this kind of work is that of weakness and effeminacy. No one can with justice accuse Señor Gutierrez of this. His touch is always strong and vigorous, and the observer catches timself admiring the potentialities of the artist if a little more tenderness and delicacy were apparent.

Here is a copy of "St. Andrew Bearing His

His touch is always strong and vigorous, and the observer catches timself admiring the potentialities of the artist if a little more tenderness and delleacy were apparent.

Here is a copy of "St. Andrew Bearing His Cross," from Rivera, which is scarcely less powerful than the one by Caravaggio, which we mentioned some weeks ago as occupying a piace in Mr. Heade's studio. Another copy from Murillo of the "Virgin and Child" completes the list of Mr. Gutierrez's attempts to reproduce from the old masters. In each a good deal of sympathy with the style and treatment of the original artist is perceptible. All the other pictures in the gallery are by Mr. Gutierrez. Of course we have "Rebecca at the Well." Probably nine artists out of every ten either have painted er intended to paint "Rebecca at the Well." at some portion of their careers, and we can say of this effort of Mr. Gutierrez that, though it evinces no striking originality, yet it is strong and impressive. It is tuil of skilvul and conscientious work. The principal figure is a Jewess, and not a mere handsome brunette, bearing a water vessel. A "Head of Christ" is in striking contrast to those effeminate anthropomorphic portraits with which every religious bookstore window abounds. A "Study of a Cardinal" is full of force and character, the head and face beling as full of personal and political history as that of Ruchelieu. There are fine heads of St. Bartholomew and a Neapolitan fisherman. In the latter the bronzed flesh tints are wonderfully true. So is the rugged honesty of the sailor's expression. "Mother of Sorrow" is full of a divine, appealing anguish. "Job" is the not perfectly felicitous title of what is evidently a study—an old man, nude, extended upon the earth, his face raised to heaven. Among the more powerful studies is that of a Roman woman, strongly characteristic, and remarkable for vigorous treatment. Some of the portraits have been executed under very disadvantageous circumstances, but those which knowledge of the originals enables us to a

### A FRIGHTFUL BUILDING ACCIDENT AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, III., March 31, 1873. A terrible accident occurred at half-past eleven o'clock this morning in a new building being erected for Field, Leiter & Co., at the corner of Washington and State streets. The platform upon which a number of men were at work, putting into place iron girders for the dome of the building, gave way beneath the weights placed upon it, and precipitated Mr. Brass and Philip Menson, two of the workmen, a distance of 120 feet, to the floor of the first story, both receiving fatal injuries.

F. C. Cole, of Montreal, an agent for Ramsey & Co., of that city, was standing on the lower floor, and was struck by some falling boards. He appears to have sustained some internal injuries, but will receiver. A boy was also struck by falling timbers and somewhat injuried.

# THE WESTERN TURF.

A \$40,000 Mixed Meeting at Chicago in July.

The Programme and Conditions-Something About the Track-What Horses

Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1873. The programme of the racing and trotting meeting at Dexter Park in July has been published and much of a racing city, indeed it never was much of a sporting city of any sort. With its local repreand the "White Stocking nine" in base ball-there has always been the fatal fault to be found that have been violently prejudiced, so that outside competitors were not given a fair chance. Chicago's champions have been cracked to the skies one day and blackguarded to the deepest depths next day, a defeat intervening-than which nothing can militate more effectually against the popularity and success of sport. The avowed connection of the gambler with most of the sporting enterprises of the West has been another and material drawback. To this and the fevered partiality with which Chicago partisans always regard Chicago players must be attributed such rows as that at scenes as those which too frequently occurred on the Lake Park, not to mention the dishonorably eminent manifestation when the driver of a now favorite horse was killed in a race by some un-

practical annihilation of sport in Chicago, the lact remains that Chicago, being a city of young men and wealthy men, possesses a great number of horse lovers and horse owners. The new honlevard system affords ample space and verge enough trying the speed of the roadsters, and so Chicago possesses a great number of horses, owned by gentlemen and driven for pleasure, who can show all the way from 3:30 to 2:40, though, with the exception of Rockey and Clara G., she has of late owned nothing able to hold its own with 2:27 or 2:25 horses. That the horse community in Chicago are amateurs was conspicuously shown at Dexter Park in 1871, where the pool selling was rushed through, the first choice being the favorite and the second the field. In the running race, for instance, Van was favorite at odds over the field of six or seven. Emma M. won the first heat and became favorite over the field. Regent won the second, and, in turn, became favorite. Van took the third and resumed the premiership, but let his friends in again, as Regent took the fourth heat and race. How much money a man would make backing one horse at odds against six, two of whom were fully as good as the favorite, can be easily cyphered out.

The racing ground at Chicago is Dexter Park. It has very good accommodations in the way of stabiling and is easily reached by rail or road. There are two tracks, the running track being within the trotting course. The latter is an elipse, with quarter mile stretches and turns, broad enough for any field that is likely to start, and remarkably fast. That is to say, it is faster than the New York tracks and classes with the Buffalo course. The soil is remarkably good—an elastic turf covered with fine gravel, retaining very little water. The running course inside is elliptical in shape, three-quarters of a mile and 250 yards in length, or 150 yards short. It is a dirt track and in fair condition, so that the time in favorable weather is sure to be up to the average.

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The last meeting held here took place in 1871, opening on the memorable day when Renforth died in his boat on the Kennebecasis, and Longfellow doused his flag to the stout son of Australia and Lavender at Saratoga. The principal event was taken by Goldsmith Maid beating Lucy and Chicage, late Rockey, who upset quite a pot by defeating Hotspur in the 2:24 race. The 2:31 purse was the only other good race, going to General Howard, who beat Sleepy John and Barney, with several others. The running races were of secondary importance and interest. The fire shortly after put an end to sport in Chicago.

The meeting for 1873 is under the management of Mr. W. F. Tucker, President; Mr. Albert S. Gage, Treasurer, and Mr. Joseph Cairns Simpson, Secretary. The organization is nominally an association, but I understand that the affair is practically a private venture, Messrs. Simpson and Gage being principally interested. All the gentlemen interested, however, are of unimpeachable character, so that fair play and fuffilment of promises may be expected.

The usual reports as to the "star performers" are made, which I give for what they are worth, leaving it to the "Colonel" to verify them at headquarters at his leisure. The papers say that the Confederacy is to be here, with Harry Bassett, which is doubtful. Among the trotters the Maid, the Girl and Lucy are expected to trot for \$2,450 net, and the bill is made out with Pilot Temple, Flora Belle, Kilburn Jim, Jim Irving, Henry, Chicago, Lucille Golddust, Draco, Prince, Luiu, Rollo Goldust, Bashaw, Jr.; Sleepy John, Jennie, Lady Mand Crown Prince Ripos Res Red Cloud eard

Flora Belle, Kilburn Jim, Jim Irving, Henry, Chicago, Lucille Gelddust, Draco, Prince, Lulu, Rollo Goldust, Bashaw, Jr.; Sicepy John, Jennie, Lady Maud, Crown Prince, Ripon Bey, Red Cloud and several others. Time only can show which of these flyers will be on hand.

How the "association" stands with the Trotting Association and the drivers i am unable to state.

The following is the programme, published today:—

First Day—Tuesday, July 1—Forencon.—Trotting premium No. 1, Gardner House stake for colts and filles three years old, \$100 cach, half forfeit; \$300 added; second to save its stake; mile heats in harness; three or more to fill; to name and close May 1, 1873.

Running premium No. 2, Pacific Hotel stake, for colts and fillies three years old, \$100 each, half forfeit; \$300 added; second to save its stake; mile heats; three or more to fill; to name and close May 1, 1873.

Afternoon.—Trotting premium, No. 3, \$2,000; for horses which have never beaten 2.25; \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$600 to third, \$200 to fourth.

Trotting premium, No. 4, \$4,000; for horses which have never beaten 2.25; \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$600 to third, \$400 to fourth.

Running premium, No. 5, \$600; mile heats for all ages; \$400 to first, \$160 to second, \$600 to third, \$400 to fourth. third, \$400 to fourth.

Running premium, No. 5, \$500; mile heats for all ages;
\$400 to first, \$140 to second, \$500 to third.

SECOND DAy—WENESDAY, CLUY 2.—Poremon—Trotting premium, No. 6; Transit House stake, for colis and fillies four years old, \$100 each, hall forfeit; \$300 added; second to save its stake; mile heats, best three in five in harnes; three or more to fill; to name and close May 1, 1873.

Running premium, No. 7, \$500; danhor the content of the content

1873.
Running premium, No. 7, \$500; Assh of 1½ miles, for all ages; \$300 to first, \$150 to second, \$50 to third.

Afternoon.—Trotting premium, No. 8, \$2,000; for horses which had never beaten 3 minutes; \$1,000 to first, \$500 to econd, \$500 to third, \$200 to fourth.

Trotting premium, No. 9, \$3,000; for horses which have never beaten 2:33; \$1,500 to first, \$750 to second, \$450 to third, \$300 to fourth. never beaten 2:33; \$1,000 to first, \$750 to second, \$450 to third, \$300 to fourth.

Running premium, No. 10, \$1,500; two mile heats, for all ages; \$300 to first, \$386 to second, \$150 to third.

Third Day—Thursday, July 3.—Forenoon.—Trotting premium, No. 11, \$400; for five-year-olds; \$250 to first, \$100 to second, \$50 to third.

Running premium, No. 12, \$500; dash of twice round the inside track, for all ages; \$300 to first, \$150 to second, \$50 to third.

Afternoon.—Trotting premium, No. 13, \$3,000; for horses which have never beaten 2:21; \$1,000 to first, \$750 to second, \$450 to third, \$300 to fourth.

Trotting premium, No. 14, \$5,000; for horses which have never beaten 2:21; \$4,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$1,200 to third, \$300 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$1,200 to third, \$500 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$1,200 to third, \$500 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$1,200 to third, \$1,200 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to \$1,000; mile heats, best three in five; \$600 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$3,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$3,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,000 to second, \$2,000 to third, \$2,000 to first, \$2,

2:20: \$1,000 to first, \$500 to second, \$300 to third, \$200 to fourth.

Facing premium, No. 17, \$500; for all pacers; \$300 to first, \$150 to second, \$50 to third.

Running premium, No. 18, the Browns stake; for colts and fillies, two years old, \$100 each, ball forfeit; \$300 added; second to save its stake; three or more to fill; to name and close May 1, 1873; dash of half a mile.

Running premium, No. 19, \$300; dash of lig miles; for all ages, carrying 10 pounds; \$300 to first, \$400 to second.

Afternoon.—Trotting premium, No. 20, \$3,000; for horses which have never beaten 2:20; \$4,500 to first, \$750 to second, \$450 to third, \$300 to fourth.

Trotting premium, No. 21, \$3,500; free to all; \$2,000 to first, \$1,000 to second, \$500 to third.

Running premium, No. 22, \$3,000; heats of three miles; \$1,800 to first, \$900 to second, \$300 to third.

# SOUNDS FROM THE TURF.

(From the Memphis Avalanche, March 26.1 A portion of Mr. William Jennings' horses, conslating of Defender, Cape Race, Silent Friend and two three-year-olds, left by rail for New Orleans on fonday morning last, the 24th inst., in charge of his foreman, William Midgley. Mr. Jennings follows to-day. The remainder of Mr. Jennings' horses are left in charge of Colonel Ballentine's trainer, at the Chickasaw Course.
Two of the stakes of the Nashville Blood Horse

Two of the stakes of the Nashville Blood Horse Association, which closed on the 15th inst., did not fill. One of these was the Post Stake, two miles and repeat, for all ages; the other was the Hurdle Stake. The failure of these stakes will not detract from the interest of the meeting as other races will be substituted to fill out the programme. The Maxwell House Stake and the stake for untried three-year-olds filled very well. To the former there are seven, and to the latter seventeen subscribers.

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The large purses offered by Eastern clubs are a temptation racing men find it difficult to resist. From New Orieans, several stables propose to proceed to Baltimore direct, to await the opening day of the great Spring meeting there. Whether all of them will be able to carry out this programme depends. If April proves a lucky month for them at New Orleans

Off they go to Baltimore, Two behind and two before. But if not, and they fail to win below, they will

likely conclude the climate south of Baltimore is more congenial to their health during the hos months. Long journeys, with large stables and light purses, have had a very debilitating influence upon the constitutions of more than one well-known Southern turfman. In connection with the glittering purses that are hung up at Baltimore, Fordham, Long Branch and Saratoga, it would be well for turfmen of limited means to take into account that, by how much they are larger than those offered in the South and the West, by so much are they more difficult to win.

A rumor has obtained that the Southern turf was about to lose another distinguished patron and staunch supporter in the retirement of General Abe Buford, of Versailles, Ky. The report originated, very likely, in the fact that the General's extensive racing stud was recently offered for sale, and a portion of it sold, at Lexington. Enough, it appears, however, was reserved to form a string quite as large as it is either pleasant or profitable to train in these times of difficulty in retaining suitable stable help. General Buford's racing career has been a very successful one, and we hear with pleasure the contradiction of the rumor of his retirement from the turf, which can illy afford to lose gentlemen of such worth, high sense of honor and liberality as he is known to possess. We trust we have not chronicled the last victory by many which are yet to be credited to the Bosque Bonita stable and the red and white so often borne to the front by Versailles, Crossland, Enquirer and Nellie Gray.

# TRAINERS AND DRIVERS' ASSO-

Address to Owners of Trotting Horses-The Rules Adopted by the Association. A stated meeting of the Trainers and Drivers's Protective Association was held last evening at Johnson's, Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, James McMann presiding, who, upon calling the gentlemen to order, read the following

gentlemen to order, rend the following

ADDRESS.

As the President and representative of the Trainers and Drivers' Frotective Association, on behalf of the society i would say that we welcome all of the gentlemen present who own trotting horses and have paid use the honor of a visit to-night. I cannot do better at this time than to state the object of the formation of the secociation and its intentions. Some six weeks ago the Marional Association, under whose rules and anaptice trotting has been conducted for the past few years, held a Convention at Philadelphia. A rule was adepted by the power to udvery and expel him from the trotting courses of the United States, it in their independent the was not trying to win the race, and if any other driver refused to become his substitute he also could be expelled, thus taking the bread and butter out of their months without investigation. This rule seemed so despetic that a meeting of leading drivers was held, and they resolved to form themselves into an association to prevent encroschments which they justly thought deprived them of their rights. Officers were chosen and bylaws and rules were made by a committee of experienced men. The first rules presented to the association were prematurely published, the members were not sails fied with these rules as a whole, and they received them of their rights of rules when I shall read this evening have been finally adopted. In addition to the arbitrary rule made by the National Association mentioned, the members of this Association feel that they have often been unjustly treated by the Board of Appeals, which is a court of arbitration for all trotting matters coming with drivers, and we have already received the subprove from the Association, so that they can be represented in the future at conventions of the National Association, the think, in our code of rules, which we have finally adopted, that there are none which will or ought to clash or conflict with the rules of the National Association, We think, in our code of rule

1. Relative to Closing Entries.—All entries must be made at the time specified for their closing, either by letter or telegraph. When an entry is made by mail a telegram shall also be sent in time to arrive before the closing or the entries, giving full particulars of the entry mailed.

mailed.

2. Relative to Entries.—No member of this association shall be allowed to enter for any purse where the provisions of the entry are that "four shall enter and three shall start." Nor shall any member be allowed to take part in any race where such a condition is advertised.

3. Relative to Premiums and Purses.—No member of this association shall make entries where more than four premiums are given from one purse. Any horse distancing the field shall receive the full amount of the purse. Any horse winning a race where all are distanced but one

any race or races from any reason that weather or otherwise), said race or races shall be trotted the first fair day following.

7. Relative to Postponements Where Fine Conflicts.—In case of postponement of races of any association where the time conflicts with the races of any other association, and where the same horses are entered for both meetings, such associations shall so rearrange their pregrammes that said horses shall have an opportunity of trot for all the purses in which they are entered. Any association refusing to give such opportunity shall return the amount of the entrance money paid by the owners of drivers of said horses.

8. Reparding Substitution of Drivers.—In case any driver (a member of this association) shall be taken from his suikly, wagon or saddle by the sudges of any race, his substitute shall demand and receive from the association upon whose track the race is taking place the sum of \$32 previous to starting for the next heat.

9. Relative to Associations.—No member of this association shall enter or drive a horse over thruck of any association refusing to comply with the rules of this association. Relative to Hests and Horses Eligible to Start.—A horse not winning a heat in five shall not start for a sixth unless said horse has made a dead heat.

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An invitation was then extended to those present to make any suggestion thought fit under the circumstances, regarding the rules, but there were no responses.

On motion of Mr. Borst, a committee of three comprising Messrs. Mace, Lovell and Woodrum, were authorized to select a hall on Broadway, between Twenty-third and Forty-second streets, for the future meetings of the organization.

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Among the owners of trotting horses who have signified their intention to endorse the action of the association, as read, are Messrs. Thomas P. Wallace, William L. Simmons, William Lovell and Harry Genet.

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday, April S.

# TROTTING IN CALIFORNIA.

AGRICULTURAL PARK, March 23, 1873.—Trottings race for purse and stake of \$400; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

Mr. Mackey's b. g. Billy £
Mr. Clark's b. g. Speed dis.
Mr. Dunphy's b. g. Swift dis.
Mr. Tucker's Confidence dis. 

Messrs. Skaggs, Conlon, Harry Bernard, H. S. Beals and other Sacramentans are getting up a coursing match, to be run near Sacramento on Sacramento and San Francisco dogs. They propose to raise about five hundred dollars, and this city agrees to add thereto dellar for dellar. The total will be divided into probably four prizes, for which as many different matches will be run.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
Knowing the reliability for correctness of your shipping reports we believe you will readily correct that in your issue of yesterday relative to the ship Therese getting adrift at Pier No. 39, East River. The facts are simply that the vessel did. not part any fasts, but owing to insufficiency in strength of the spiles to which she was made fast several of them frew out, her stern swinging around in the slip. No vessel was sunk, and the damage resulting to the ship and other vessels was very slight, not exceeding \$50 in all. Respectfully very slight, not exceeding \$50 in all. Respectfully Agents of Ship Therese, Agents of Ship Therese, \$